UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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09/964,451	09/28/2001	Joshua W. Kite	BS01-167	1698

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BATURAY, ALICIA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/964,451	KITE ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Alicia Baturay	2155	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _13 February 2006_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-29_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-29_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on _10 April 2002_ is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____. .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is in response to the amendment filed 13 February 2006.

2. Claims 1, 4, 5, 7, 10, 13, 14, 17, 19, 22, 24 and 27 were amended.

3. Claims 1-29 are pending in this Office Action.

Response to Amendment

4. The objection to the specification regarding minor informalities was addressed and is withdrawn.

5. The objection to the claims regarding outline format was addressed and is withdrawn.

6. The objection to claim 22 regarding a minor informality was addressed and is withdrawn.

7. The rejection of claims 1-30 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, 2nd paragraph regarding a lack of antecedent basis was addressed and is withdrawn.

8. Applicant's amendments and arguments with respect to claims 1-29 filed on 13 February 2006 have been fully considered but they are deemed to be moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102
> of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the
> subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary
> skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
> invention was made.

10.   Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanschagrin et

al. (U.S. 6,295,540) in view of Farris et al. (U.S. 5,881,131) in view of Grau et al. (U.S.

5,9108,03) in view of Carley et al. (U.S. 6,701,345) in view of Austin et al. (U.S. 5,500,934)

and in further view of Crawford ("Windows 2000 Pro: The Missing Manual).

        Sanschagrin teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a network

management system supporting network operators in their day-to-day provisioning, using a

data synchronizer (see Abstract).

11.   With respect to claim 1, Sanschagrin teaches a method of managing telephone network

facilities, comprising the steps of:

        Accessing a first computer; extracting from LEIS information from a plurality of first

tables, the information being in the form of individual records with each record including a

field that includes a wire center identifier (Sanschagrin, col. 4, lines 54-56), the records

specifying slots per piece of equipment (Sanschagrin, col. 6, lines 52-57), and porting the

compressed and tarred information of the flat file to a second computer by a file transfer

protocol (Sanschagrin, col. 6, lines 16-17); loading, from the second computer, the

information of the compressed and tarred flat file into a relational database and storing the

information from the table such that the information of the relational database is organized

according to the wire center identifier of each of the records; manipulating the relational

database to populate a plurality of second tables with data representative of telephone

network facilities where such second tables are organized by wire center (Sanschagrin, col. 7,

lines 11-30); and displaying at least a portion of the data in the second tables via a graphical

user interface (Sanschagrin, col. 7, lines 35-42).

Sanschagrin does not explicitly teach the first computer containing a LEIS database.

However, Farris teaches accessing a first computer having LEIS loaded thereon (Farris,

col. 55, lines 14-16) and the graphical user interface displaying the ADSL circuits available,

the ADSL circuits working, and the total ADSL circuits (Farris, col. 48, lines 55-61).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify Sanschagrin in view of Farris in order to enable the first computer

containing a LEIS database. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable the use of

LEIS on an administration system for a public switched telephone network.

The combination of Sanschagrin and Farris does not explicitly teach displaying the data

by wire center.

However, Grau teaches records including information on equipment per location (Grau,

Fig. 6, element 620; col. 7, line 66 – col. 8, line 10), locations per wire center (Grau, Fig. 6,

element 610; col. 7, lines 49-60) and the graphical user interface providing a prompt for a

district where multiple wire centers exist for each district, and in response to receiving a

district, listing the available wire centers for the district (Grau, Fig. 6, element 620; col. 7,

line 66 – col. 8, line 10), and upon receiving a selection of the available wire centers, accessing the information from the relational database based on the wire centers selected to thereby display for each selected location of the wire center that is selected the individual pieces of equipment (Grau, Fig. 6, element 620; col. 7, line 66 – col. 8, line 10 and col. 4, lines 7-12), and the T1 circuits available (Grau, col. 9, line 62 – col. 10, line 7).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin and Farris in view of Grau in order to enable displaying the data by wire center. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for further efficiency in viewing segments of the network.

The combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau does not explicitly teach formatting, compressing and tarring the flat file.

However, Carley teaches formatting the extracted information into a pipe-delimited flat file (Carley, col. 12, lines 26-28), compressing and uncompressing the flat file (Carley, col. 141, lines 59-63), tarring and untarring the flat file (Carley, col. 141, line 35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau in view of Carley in order to enable formatting, compressing and tarring the flat file. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow a data load process that automates the process of loading large volume configuration of conversion data into a database in a framework.

The combination of Sanschagrin, Farris, Grau and Carley does not explicitly teach displaying the total and working T1 circuits on the graphical user interface.

However, Austin teaches the graphical user interface displaying the T1 circuits working

and the total T1 circuits (Austin, col. 8, lines 13-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris, Grau and Carley in view of

Austin in order to enable the display of T1s working and total T1s per wire center. One

would be motivated to do so in order to allow for further efficiency in viewing connection of

the network per area.

The combination of Sanschagrin, Farris, Grau, Carley and Austin does not explicitly

teach the cascading of windows.

However, Crawford teaches the information of each location being displayed in a

separate window, and with the windows of the locations being cascaded (Crawford, "4.1.3.

Manipulating Windows with the Taskbar," Fig. 4-4).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris, Grau, Carley and Austin in view

of Crawford in order to enable cascading of windows. One would have been motivated to do

so in order to maintain consistency in expected behaviors when working with multiple

windows.

12.   With respect to claim 2, Sanschagrin teaches the invention described in claim 1,

including the method further comprising accessing a plurality of first computers

(Sanschagrin, col. 4, lines 40-43).

13.   With respect to claim 3, Sanschagrin teaches the invention described in claim 1,

including the method where the information extracted from LEIS comprises at least one of

connection, equipment, connection, location, loop, pair, slot, support pair, and system

information (Sanschagrin, col. 6, lines 52-57).

14.   With respect to claim 4, the combination of Sanschagrin and Farris teaches the invention

described in claim 1, including the method where step (e) comprises determining at least one

ADSL capacity (Farris, col. 48, lines 55-61).

       The combination of Sanschagrin and Farris does not explicitly teach the use of a T1 line.

       However, Grau teaches the method where manipulating the relational database comprises

determining at least one T1 capacity (Grau, col. 9, line 62 – col. 10, line 7).

       It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin and Farris in view of Grau in order to

enable the use of a T1. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for high-speed

connections between components.

15.   With respect to claim 5, the combination of Sanschagrin and Farris teaches the invention

described in claim 1, including displaying at least a portion of the data in the second tables

via a graphical user interface (Sanschagrin, col. 7, lines 35-42).

       The combination of Sanschagrin and Farris does not explicitly teach sorting the

information by wire center.

However, Grau teaches the method further comprising displaying the data for the selected wire center (Grau, col. 7, line 66 – col. 8, line 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin and Farris in view of Grau in order to enable displaying the data by wire center. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for further efficiency in viewing segments of the network.

The combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau does not explicitly teach displaying data by geographical address.

However, Carley teaches the method further including displaying information for the location including the geographical address of the location (Carley, col. 37, line 64 – col. 38, line 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris and Grau in view of Carley in order to enable formatting, compressing and tarring the flat file. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow a data load process that automates the process of loading large volume configuration of conversion data into a database in a framework.

16.   With respect to claim 6, Sanschagrin teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method further comprising simultaneously displaying at least two of location information, multiplexer capacity, ADSL capacity, equipment location, slot information, circuit information and system information (Sanschagrin, col. 6, lines 10-17).

17.   With respect to claim 7, the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris, Grau and Carley teaches

the invention described in claim 6, including the method further comprising simultaneously

displaying T1s available (Grau, col. 9, line 62 – col. 10, line 7).

The combination of Sanschagrin, Farris, Grau and Carley does not explicitly teach

displaying T1s working and all T1s for a wire center.

However, Austin teaches the method of simultaneously displaying T1s working and total

T1s for a selected wire center (Austin, col. 8, lines 13-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris, Grau and Carley in view of

Austin in order to enable the display of T1s working and total T1s per wire center. One

would be motivated to do so in order to allow for further efficiency in viewing connection of

the network per area.

18.   With respect to claim 8, the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris, Grau and Carley teaches

the invention described in claim 6, including the method further comprising simultaneously

displaying available ADSL lines (Farris, col. 48, lines 55-61).

The combination of Sanschagrin, Farris, Grau and Carley does not explicitly teach

displaying working and total ADSL lines.

However, Austin teaches simultaneously displaying working ADSL lines and total ADSL

lines (Austin, col. 8, lines 13-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris, Grau and Carley in view of

Austin order to enable the display of working and total ADSL lines per wire center. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for further efficiency in viewing connection of the network per area.

19.   With respect to claim 9, the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris, Grau and Carley teaches the invention described in claim 1, including displaying at least a portion of the data in the second tables via a graphical user interface (Sanschagrin, col. 7, lines 35-42).

The combination of Sanschagrin, Farris, Grau and Carley does not explicitly teach supplying a picture of the piece of equipment being monitored.

However, Austin teaches the method further comprising simultaneously displaying a picture associated with a selected piece of equipment (Austin, Fig. 5; col. 11, lines 33-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin, Farris, Grau and Carley in view of Austin order to enable the display of a picture of the piece of equipment. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for providing a visual context for the administrator.

20.   Claims 10-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sanschagrin in view of Grau in view of Austin in view of Farris and in further view of Crawford.

21.   With respect to claim 10, Sanschagrin teaches a method of providing information about

telephone network facilities to a loop capacity manager tasked to manage central office and

remote terminal components of the telephone network, the method comprising the steps of:

Assimilating telephone network facilities data from a plurality of databases, the data

being in the form of individual records with each record including a field that includes a wire

center identifier (Sanschagrin, col. 4, lines 54-56), the records specifying slots per piece of

equipment (Sanschagrin, col. 6, lines 52-57); populating a plurality of predefined tables with

the data for each of the wire centers (Sanschagrin, col. 6, lines 16-17); further populating the

predefined tables with calculated data for each of the wire centers (Sanschagrin, col. 7, lines

11-30); and displaying at least a portion of the telephone network facilities data and

calculated data in a graphical user interface (Sanschagrin, col. 7, lines 35-42).

Sanschagrin does not explicitly teach ADSL and T1 availability being displayed.

However, Grau teaches equipment per location (Grau, Fig. 6, element 620; col. 7, line 66

– col. 8, line 10), locations per wire center (Grau, Fig. 6, element 610; col. 7, lines 49-60),

the graphical user interface providing a prompt for a district where multiple wire centers exist

for each district, and in response to receiving a district, listing the available wire centers for

the district (Grau, Fig. 6, element 620; col. 7, line 66 – col. 8, line 10), and upon receiving a

selection of the available wire centers, accessing the information from the relational database

based on the wire centers selected to thereby display for each selected location of the wire

center that is selected the individual pieces of equipment (Grau, Fig. 6, element 620; col. 7,

line 66 – col. 8, line 10 and col. 4, lines 7-12), the T1 circuits available (Grau, col. 9, line 62

– col. 10, line 7), T1 availability is simultaneously displayed (Grau, col. 9, line 62 – col. 10, line 7).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Sanschagrin in view of Grau in order to enable the display of availability of T1 lines. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for the display of degrees of availability of T1 lines.

The combination of Sanschagrin and Grau does not explicitly teach displaying the total and working T1 circuits on the graphical user interface.

However, Austin teaches the graphical user interface displaying the T1 circuits working and the total T1 circuits (Austin, col. 8, lines 13-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin and Grau in view of Austin in order to enable the display of T1s working and total T1s per wire center. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for further efficiency in viewing connection of the network per area.

The combination of Sanschagrin, Grau and Austin does not explicitly teach ADSL availability displayed.

However, Farris teaches where information representative of ADSL availability, the ADSL circuits working, and the total ADSL circuits (Farris, col. 48, lines 55-61).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify combination of Sanschagrin, Grau and Austin in view of Farris in order to enable the display of availability of ADSL lines. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for the display of degrees of availability of ADSL lines.

The combination of Sanschagrin, Grau, Austin and Farris does not explicitly teach the cascading of windows.

However, Crawford teaches the information of each location being displayed in a separate window, and with the windows of the locations being cascaded (Crawford, "4.1.3. Manipulating Windows with the Taskbar," Fig. 4-4).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin, Grau, Austin and Farris in view of Crawford in order to enable cascading of windows. One would have been motivated to do so in order to maintain consistency in expected behaviors when working with multiple windows.

22.   With respect to claim 11, Sanschagrin teaches the invention described in claim 10, including the method where the plurality of databases comprise databases from LEIS (Sanschagrin, col. 4, lines 40-43).

23.   With respect to claim 12, Sanschagrin teaches the invention described in claim 10, including the method where the predefined tables comprise at least two of location, equipment, slot and system (Sanschagrin, col. 6, lines 52-57).

24.   With respect to claim 13, the combination of Sanschagrin, Grau and Austin teaches the invention described in claim 10, including the method further populating the predefined

tables comprises counting a number of T1 facilities (Grau, col. 9, line 62 – col. 10, line 7) at

a location (Grau, col. 7, line 66 – col. 8, line 10).

The combination of Sanschagrin, Grau and Austin does not explicitly teach the use of a

T1 line or sorting the information by wire center.

However, Farris teaches counting a number of ADSL facilities (Farris, col. 48, lines 55-

61).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin, Grau and Austin in view of Farris in

order to enable the first computer containing a LEIS database. One would be motivated to do

so in order to enable the use of LEIS on an administration system for a public switched

telephone network.

25.   With respect to claim 14, the combination of Sanschagrin and Grau teaches the invention

described in claim 10, including the method further comprising simultaneously displaying

T1s available (Grau, col. 9, line 62 – col. 10, line 7).

The combination of Sanschagrin and Grau does not explicitly teach displaying T1s

working and all T1s for a wire center.

However, Austin teaches the method of simultaneously displaying T1s working and total

T1s for a selected wire center (Austin, col. 8, lines 13-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin and Grau in view of Austin in order to

enable the display of T1s working and total T1s per wire center. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for further efficiency in viewing connection of the network per area.

26.   With respect to claim 15, the combination of Sanschagrin and Grau teaches the invention described in claim 10, including the method further comprising simultaneously displaying available ADSL lines (Farris, col. 48, lines 55-61).

The combination of Sanschagrin and Grau does not explicitly teach displaying working and total ADSL lines.

However, Austin teaches simultaneously displaying working ADSL lines and total ADSL lines (Austin, col. 8, lines 13-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin and Grau in view of Austin order to enable the display of working and total ADSL lines per wire center. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for further efficiency in viewing connection of the network per area.

27.   With respect to claim 16, the combination of Sanschagrin and Grau teaches the invention described in claim 10, including displaying at least a portion of the data in the second tables via a graphical user interface (Sanschagrin, col. 7, lines 35-42).

The combination of Sanschagrin and Grau does not explicitly teach supplying a picture of the piece of equipment being monitored.

However, Austin teaches the method further comprising simultaneously displaying a picture associated with a selected piece of equipment (Austin, Fig. 5; col. 11, lines 33-41).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin and Grau in view of Austin order to enable the display of a picture of the piece of equipment. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for providing a visual context for the administrator.

28.   With respect to claim 19, Sanschagrin teaches the invention described in claim 17, including the method further comprising slot information for each piece of equipment (Sanschagrin, col. 6, lines 52-57).

Sanschagrin does not explicitly teach displaying information on the wire center.

However, Grau teaches a method further comprising wire center information, location information for each wire center (Grau, Fig. 6, element 610; col. 7, lines 49-60), and equipment information for each location (Grau, Fig. 6, element 620; col. 7, line 66 – col. 8, line 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Sanschagrin in view of Grau in order to enable the display of availability of T1 lines. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for the display of degrees of availability of T1 lines.

29.   With respect to claim 20, the combination of Sanschagrin and Grau teaches the invention

described in claim 17, including the method where the second information comprises T1

(Grau, col. 9, line 62 – col. 10, line 7).

        The combination of combination of Sanschagrin and Grau does not explicitly teach the

second information comprising line availability.

        However, Austin teaches the method of where the second information comprises T1 and

ADSL availability (Austin, col. 8, lines 13-57).

        It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin and Grau in view of Austin in order to

enable the display of line availability per wire center. One would be motivated to do so in

order to allow for further efficiency in viewing connection of the network per area.

30.   With respect to claim 21, the combination of Sanschagrin and Grau teaches the invention

described in claim 17, including the method where the second information comprises T1

capacity (Grau, col. 9, line 62 – col. 10, line 7).

        The combination of Sanschagrin and Grau does not explicitly teach the second

information comprising ADSL capacity.

        However, Austin teaches the method of where the second information comprises ADSL

capacity (Austin, col. 8, lines 13-57).

        It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin and Grau in view of Austin in order to

enable the display of ADSL capacity per wire center. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for further efficiency in viewing connection of the network per area.

31.   With respect to claim 22, Sanschagrin teaches the invention described in claim 17, including the method where the second information is generated via an iterative process (Sanschagrin, col. 7, lines 11-30).

32.   With respect to claim 24, Sanschagrin teaches a computer system operable to present a graphical user interface for displaying information representative of telephone network facilities, the graphical user interface obtaining data for display from a plurality of first tables populated with information gathered from a plurality of second tables that are populated with data stored in a telephone network facilities system, the computer system comprising:

A client machine (Sanschagrin, Fig. 3, element 17; col. 6, lines 21-24); and server database in communication with client machine (Sanschagrin, Fig. 3, element 11; col. 6, lines 18-20).

Sanschagrin does not explicitly teach different sections displaying differing information within a graphical user interface.

However, Grau teaches the computer system where the graphical user interface comprises: a first section for listing a plurality of wire centers (Grau, Fig. 6, element 610; col. 7, lines 49-60); a second section for listing a plurality of equipment located within the wire centers (Grau, Fig. 6, element 620; col. 7, line 66 – col. 8, line 10); a third section for listing location information associated with a piece of equipment selected in the second section

(Grau, col. 12, lines 50-56) and the graphical user interface providing a prompt for a district where multiple wire centers exist for each district, and in response to receiving a district, listing the available wire centers for the district (Grau, Fig. 6, element 620; col. 7, line 66 – col. 8, line 10), and upon receiving a selection of the available wire centers, accessing the information from the relational database based on the wire centers selected to thereby display for each selected location of the wire center that is selected the individual pieces of equipment (Grau, Fig. 6, element 620; col. 7, line 66 – col. 8, line 10 and col. 4, lines 7-12), and the T1 circuits available (Grau, col. 9, line 62 – col. 10, line 7).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin in view of Grau in order to provide different sections displaying differing information within a graphical user interface. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate viewing different parts and elements within the network.

The combination of Sanschagrin and Grau does not explicitly teach does not explicitly teach supplying a picture of the piece of equipment being monitored.

However, Austin teaches a fourth section for displaying a picture of the equipment selected in second section (Austin, Fig. 5; col. 11, lines 33-41) and the T1 circuits working, the total T1 circuits (Austin, col. 8, lines 13-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin and Grau in view of Austin in order to enable the display of a picture of the piece of equipment. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for providing a visual context for the administrator.

The combination of Sanschagrin, Grau and Austin does not explicitly teach ADSL availability displayed.

However, Farris teaches where information representative of ADSL availability, the ADSL circuits working, and the total ADSL circuits (Farris, col. 48, lines 55-61).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify combination of Sanschagrin, Grau and Austin in view of Farris in order to enable the display of availability of ADSL lines. One would be motivated to do so in order to allow for the display of degrees of availability of ADSL lines.

The combination of Sanschagrin, Grau, Austin and Farris does not explicitly teach the cascading of windows.

However, Crawford teaches the information of each location being displayed in a separate window, and with the windows of the locations being cascaded (Crawford, "4.1.3. Manipulating Windows with the Taskbar," Fig. 4-4).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin, Grau, Austin and Farris in view of Crawford in order to enable cascading of windows. One would have been motivated to do so in order to maintain consistency in expected behaviors when working with multiple windows.

33.   With respect to claim 26, Sanschagrin teaches the invention described in claim 24, including the computer system further comprising means for extracting the data from the telephone network facilities system (Sanschagrin, col. 6, lines 16-17).

34.   With respect to claim 27, the combination of Sanschagrin and Grau teaches the invention

described in claim 24, including a first section for listing a plurality of wire centers (Grau,

Fig. 6, element 610; col. 7, lines 49-60).

The combination of Sanschagrin and Grau does not explicitly teach the use of color to

indicate capacity of communication lines.

However, Austin teaches the computer system where a color code is applied to each of

the listed wire centers to indicate a capacity level (Austin, col. 8, lines 53-57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify the combination of Sanschagrin and Grau in view of Austin in order to

enable the use of color to indicate capacity of communication lines. One would be motivated

to do so in order to facilitate efficiency in viewing segments of the network.

35.   Claims 17, 18, 23, 25, 28 and 29 do not teach or define any new limitations above claims

10, 11 and 14-16 and therefore are rejected for similar reasons.

Response to Arguments

36.   Applicant's arguments filed 22 December 2005 have been fully considered, but they are

not persuasive for the reasons set forth below.

37.   Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s)

of rejection.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alicia Baturay whose telephone number is (571) 272-3981. The examiner can normally be reached at 7:30am - 5pm, Monday - Thursday, and every other Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on (571) 272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application

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system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Alicia Baturay
April 24, 2006

SALEH NAJJAR
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER